The Bombay

No. 7,379.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 32 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertio	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

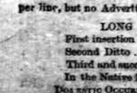
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch their Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th November, at 5 p.m.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coffee, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Coompta	„	„ Honore	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Honore	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
„ Beypore	„	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.		

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st November, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewitt, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 a.m., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned has also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bombay Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Rs. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bombay Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thewenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

8 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
6 „ „	„ 2,600
4 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. MIOUL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,900 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the S. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Modow Street, Fort.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced business as BILL and STOCK BROKER.

D. ROBERTSON.

Bombay, 5th November, 1869.

TO MEMBERS of the BOMBAY HUNT.—The HOUNDS WILL MEET at WORLEE HILL (north end) on TUESDAY MORNING, the 9th instant, at 5-40 A.M.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY BOATING CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club WILL BE HELD on MONDAY next, the 8th of November, at the Rooms above Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Office, at 4-30 o'clock.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—An AUCTION SALE of WASTE TIMBER, &c., WILL BE HELD in front of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Moody Bay (behind the Mint) at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE as our AGENT in Bombay, and his Receipt will be a sufficient acknowledgment for all payments made to our Bombay Office, which will continue in the premises, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

The Power of Attorney to sign our firm granted by us in April, 1868, to our late Agent, Mr. J. M. Carter, is by the above arrangement cancelled and withdrawn.

HOWARD BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, for COLD SEASON, up to 31st January, 1870, ARNOLD'S LODGE at Matheran, opposite to Alexandra Hotel. Rent moderate.—Apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, 5th November, 1869.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fifth Sessions of 1869 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Right Honorable Sir James Augustus Shaw Stewart, Knight, Chief Justice of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Treasons, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 28th day of October, 1869, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS and MUSIC EXPECTED by TO-DAY'S MAIL.

Bradshaw's Continental Guide for October 1869	Rs.	2 4
Gray's Anatomy. (New edition)		17 17 8
Beale's Life, Force, and Matter		3 8
Wyatt on the formation of Armies		2 0
Lankester's Vegetable Physiology		1 0
Boys' Own Book. (New edition)		0 6
Tyndall's Natural Philosophy		1 10
Bradley's Manual of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.		1 0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, and Appendix (small edition)		0 8
Ditto ditto (large edition)		1 4
Ditto ditto (handsomely bound)		1 8
Routledge's Coloured Picture Book. (New vol.)—		1 10
Aunt Louisa's New Toy Book (assorted)	Each.	0 10
Rimmell's Scented Almanac for 1870		0 8
Diseases of Children by Ellis		3 12
Macaulay's Field Fortification. (2 parts new edition)		7 8
Bacon's History of Majesty's Tower, vol. 2		3 8
Kant's Metaphysics of Ethics		3 12
Paris Daussant		0 12
Mademoiselle Poncet		0 12
Le Pays de l'Or		0 12
La Vie Fantastique		0 12
Play—The Military Billy Taylor		0 6
——An Old Score		0 6
——Check Mate		0 6
——Mrs. Smith		0 6

SONGS AND MUSIC.

Song—Give me a Loving Heart		1 8
——My Star of Heaven		1 8
——Wee Snow White		1 8
——The Maiden at her Wheel		1 8
——Walking in the Zoo		1 8
——Just before the Battle, Mother		1 8
——„ after ditto		1 8
——Farewell Adieu		1 8
——Half Mast High		2 0
——Jessie's Reverie		1 8
——The Hindoo Girl's Song		1 8
——Sweet Nightingale, Wait		1 8
Waltz—Vibrationen		2 0
——Promotionen		2 0
——Repetitionen		2 0
——Frenden Grusse		2 0
——Alexandre		2 0
——Deutsche Lieder		2 0
——Christine Millson		2 0
Clifton's Medley Duets		0 12
Hopwood and Crew's Quadrilles for Violin		1 8
Galop Dumch die Lüfte		1 8
Chest Expanders (of sizes)	Each.	2 0

Bombay, 6th Nov., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRAUD.—On the 27th June, 1865, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Whitmore's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—On account of numerous engagements, Mr. MANIST, Oculist Optician, will PROLONG his STAY in Bombay. Due notice will appear in the "Bombay Gazette" previous to his leaving.

CANVAS and TARPAULINS.—A fine opportunity is OFFERED to SHIPCHANDLERS, DUBASHES, and RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, for the purchase of the above at moderate prices. Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October, 1869.

CLOSING BUSINESS.—THORNHILL & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Meadow Street, being about TO CLOSE their RETAIL BUSINESS in Bombay, are now SELLING OFF at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Owners of Watches, Jewellery, &c., left for repairs, will oblige by calling for the same at their early convenience.

All parties indebted to the Firm are requested to settle their accounts without delay.

THORNHILL & Co.

1st November, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,

HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform the public and their friends that they have RECEIVED a FRESH BATCH of superior and high caste ARAB HORSES from Umeera, belonging to the well known Dealer, Ahmed Udwanee, who imported the undermentioned celebrated Race Horse:, viz., Grey Beard, Aga Jan, Nalus, and Shere Ali—the last mentioned Horse was the great Winner at the Poona Meeting this season.

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

Byculla Stable, 1st November, 1869.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums for sale (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those persons who have not yet applied for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd DISTRIBUTIONS, all or any of them, are hereby requested to apply without further delay to the Liquidators, at the offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Pyke, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., or in default of their doing so the amount of distributions remaining unclaimed by the 15th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General or with any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } F. & S. Exch. Corpt., Limited.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of JOHN WARDEN, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, afterwards of No. 49 Hyde Park Square, in the county of Middlesex, but late of Southsea in the county of Southampton, in England. Esquire deceased who died at Southsea, aforesaid, on the 25th day of April, 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British Merchant a partner in the firm of Messieurs Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and one of the constituted Attorneys of Juliana Warden, widow, the relict Frederick Warden C.B., and William Lodwick, Esquire, the executrix and executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said John Warden, deceased. Creditors of said deceased are required to send in their claims and all persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their custody are required to pay or account for such debt or property to the said Administrator within one month from this date. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Dated this 27th Oct., 1869. Applicant's Proctors.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to NOON on the 10th proximo, for the following works :—

1. Construction of about 14 miles of open side drains to roads, containing about 1,65,000 cubic feet of brick works.

2. Supply spreading and rolling of about two lakhs of cubic feet of best basalt road metal.

3. Supply and laying of about 60,000 basalt paving stones, 12 by 6 by 6 inches in size.

4. Supply and laying of about 66,000 lineal feet of basalt kerb stones, 12 by 10 by 8 inches in size.

5. Supplying, laying, and rolling of about two lakhs of cubic feet of brick "chara."

The above will be given in one or more separate tenders. The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of E. JONES, Esquire, Municipal Engineer. No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender. If the stone supplied from Dongree the carriage by Railway should be excluded from the tender.

T. C. HOPE, District Magistrate and President S. M.

30th October, 1869.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that would keep the wind and rain off. Since then the Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from mouth to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Bragg's ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew,		
1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8	per lb. ; 20 lb. boxes Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0	„ „ 15 „
Bragg's, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12	„ „ 12 „
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12	„ „ 12 „

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs.	18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,2 0 lbs.	„	100 each.
Do. 800 „	„	90 „
American Union Scales.	„	30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„	12 „
Do. 4 „	„	8 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„	8 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„	6 per doz
Do. Oysters, „ „	„	6 „
Condensed Milk.	„	12 „
American Cheese.	„	1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS, absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. Preferences can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to its efficiency.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, viz. :—

Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron.
Do. Rivets and Washers.
Wrought Iron Trusses, &c.
Angle Iron, 2 by 2 by ¼.
Portland Cement.
Ornamental Bidding.

Drawings and Detailed Statements can be seen on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division, Bolarum, and will be received by him up to midday of 15th November, 1869.

A. D. CAMPBELL, C. E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Pair 8/6 Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Reins	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	20½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each.	7	„ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 14
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 64
BADHAM'S	Whitney Bags	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington, Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab latest shape ..... Tall ..... Drab and Black	10	0
			7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape ..... Extra quality	14	0

Lincoln and Bennetts 16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ..... per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgian	7	8
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	8
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	Wove End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0

…us hope that the Home Government will give us a man strong in law, and also strong in tact.

THE great administrative abilities of the Hon. A. F. Bellasis, we believe, will secure for him the appointment of Revenue Commissioner Southern Division. The return of Mr. Rogers, probably to-day, may cause a considerable movement in the Civil Service. It is probable that Mr. Havelock will return to Tanna, and that Mr. J. W. Robertson will not revert to Surat, but take up to Colaba.

RUMOUR has it, says the "Madras Times," that, with a view to tide over present financial difficulties and to reduce expenditure as much as possible, the Madras Government contemplate to refuse the grant of privilege when it necessitates the appointment of an acting officer, as well as any other description of leave in cases when the aggregate deputation allowances to be drawn by the acting officers will exceed in amount the deduction made under the rules from the absentee's pay.

ACCORDING to *Indian Public Opinion* nearly half the European detachment in the fort of Kangra is in hospital laid up with fever.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 20TH OCTOBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

At the priodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £182,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £18,000 to Madras.

The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11¼d. receive 11 per cent., above in full.

The ships Denmark and Oriflamme have arrived from Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 29TH OCT., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.	67,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, ,, Surats....	35,000	,,
,, Import of Cotton	56,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats 33,000		,,
,, Stock of Cotton	430,000	,,
,, ,, Surats....340,000		,,
Fair Dhollera 8½d.		

LONDON, 29TH OCT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

In the Manchester Market there is more business doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 1½d.
8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 7½d.
40's ,, Mule Twist 1s. 4d.

THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.

THE following telegram from Major Champain to the local Government, dated the 2nd instant, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"Second—(360) miles submerged, nine last night. Storm necessitated cutting and buoying. All well. Cable uninjured. Storm lasted six hours. Cable picked up this morning."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Goloconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Colonel A. L. Pester, Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Beatson, Major Sladen, Mr. Gunn, Captain Somers, and Mrs. Winson and European servant.

For Suez—Mrs. Maunsell, three children, two infants, and native female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Mutukisna, and Mr. Scott Moncrieff.

THE COTTON CROPS.

MR. MELVILLE, general manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. (Limited) sends us the following report, dated Bombay, 5th November:—

"Having had an opportunity during the last three weeks of personally visiting the cotton districts of the Central Provinces and the Berars, I am glad to be able generally to confirm the favourable accounts which have hitherto appeared in this circular.

Throughout the districts of Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee the cultivation has almost exclusively been confined to that of cotton and jowaree, while the one has been so closely sown into the other that the eye can see nothing but one unvarying stretch of green. The description of cotton grown in the neighbourhood of these towns is mostly the "Bunnee," and the cotton is now fast rinening in the bursting pods.

In the direction of Akote it is the "Juree" description that is mostly sown, and from Akola to the hills of Akote the fields are covered with very fine plants nearly five feet high. These plants as yet are only in flower, and the first pickings can only be expected to arrive in the bazaar in January.

On crossing the Wurdah into the Central Provinces the fields look much less promising. Continuous rains in some places seem to have prevented weeding operations, and many cotton fields have been allowed to grow rank. Neither is there the same density of cultivation here as in the Berars, and much valuable land is still lying waste. Throughout the Hingunghat and Wurdah districts the plants are now fully ripe, and a considerable quantity of cotton lying on the ground. The ryots have a great objection to begin picking till after the Dewallee, and it is only after then that any quantity of kuppas is likely to be collected into the villages to go through the tedious system of cleaning by the native churka.

The reports from Chandah and Zedalabad are extremely encouraging, and a considerable quantity of fine cotton may be expected from the Nizam's territory.

The following reports have reached me in usual course:—

Carwar, 29th October.—There have been heavy showers falling to-day, and there has no doubt also been a pretty good fall lately above the Ghauts, but nothing sufficient to give rise to any such report as that to which your telegram of yesterday refers.

Oomrawuttee, 3rd November.—We have still a continuance of fine weather, and the cotton plants are ripening rapidly.

Khamgaum, 3rd November.—Since my last report a strong breeze on Sunday afternoon from N.E. brought up heavy clouds, and we had some showers of rain. It is not supposed that any serious damage has yet been done to the crops, but these showers may throw back the receipt for about a fortnight.

Broach, 4th November—The weather during the last fortnight has been rather warmer than usual at this season of the year; and within the week heavy showers of rains have fallen in the neighbourhood of Baroda, Vagsud, and Etola, and at Ahmode, in the Broach collectorate, causing some damage to the ungathered bajree and rice and to jowaree. The cotton crop is in very fine condition.

Surat and Randere.—The crop is doing well under the influence of fine weather.

Ahmedabad has been visited by heavy rain, which has injured the cereal crops to a slight extent, but cotton has escaped without damage. The latter is in a more forward state here than in the other parts of Guzerat, and the plants have already begun to flower freely. The prospects of the crop are very favourable, and kuppas is expected to be ready in December and January."

THE Rev. F. C. Routledge, inspector of schools, in a report to the Committee of Council on Education, gives the following "exact copy" of a Life of David, written, he states, by "an otherwise shrewd and clever boy:"—David was the son of Saul, and when he was yet quite young he could play upon the harp; when his father was in trouble he used to send for his son. But above when Belteshazzar was having a large feast, they were an hand upon the wall, and Belteshazzar were afraid, but he called for his physicions together, so has he would get to know what the handwriting was? But they could not tell him, so then he said he would give any man a new suit of clothes that could tell him. So then he sent for David and David told him.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A CURIOUS story of two poor lovers, whose system of correspondence was confined to an ingenious cipher of ink-blots on the outside of the letter, is told by the poet Coleridge. In one of his walks in the Lake district he saw the postman offer a letter to the servant-girl at a village inn, who, after carefully looking at the address, returned the document to the postman, telling him that she could not take it in, as she was too poor to pay the postage. Thereupon Coleridge stepped forward, and giving the postman the shilling required for the letter, handed it to the girl. To his surprise, she did not appear as pleased as he had expected; and when the postman was out of hearing she explained the matter by confessing to the poet that the whole of the letter consisted in the address and certain exterior blots and marks, and that it was the method adopted by her lover and herself to keep up an unpaid-for correspondence in the days of dear postage.

BOMBAY.

EXTRA MAIL TO SUEZ.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per s.s. Gunga, on the 8th November (Monday), at 2 P.M.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—We understand that the services of about two hundred men in the working department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have been dispensed with.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported yesterday that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Semavah; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

LOCUSTS.—Another large cloud of locusts invaded parts of the Bassein talooka on Thursday evening The locusts came from the north, and settled for the night in the district about Nildoongrie.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—Almost all the native papers of Bombay are now praising His Highness the Gaekwar for the interest and zeal with which he has taken up the widow remarriage question.

COLONEL RAINES, C.B., the *Deccan Herald* thinks, "is probably looking after the divisional command of Mhow or the brigade of Belgaum." "How happy could I be with either," quoth Captain Macheath.—*Pioneer.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The October vacation of the Small Cause Court terminated on the 1st instant, but on account of the Dewallee holidays the Court was closed till yesterday, and will be re-opened to-day (Saturday).

THE CARNATIC MEMORIAL FUND.—It has been resolved by several officers and other employés of the P. and O. Company to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of those who lost their lives by the wreck of the Carnatic.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Caetano Fernandes, who fell from a cocoanut tree while drawing toddy on Wednesday last and was severely hurt. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on Thursday last. The jury returned a verdict that the death was accidental.

DEWALEE ILLUMINATIONS.—Tomorrow being the anniversary of Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, it has, we understand, been arranged by the Parsee and Hindu merchants and shopkeepers to observe the Dewallee holidays till Sunday. The people of Bombay will thus have an opportunity of witnessing the illuminations in the native town for two evenings more.

A SECOND ARREST.—In a case in which a judgment debtor was arrested but discharged from custody, under Section 278 of the Civil Procedure Code, without being imprisoned, in consequence of the plaintiff not depositing batta for subsistence of the defendant in jail, it has been ruled that such discharge was a bar to a second arrest and imprisonment in execution of the decree.—*Mudras Times.*

THE LATE MR. BOSTOCK.—We regret to observe in the Bombay papers a notice of the death of Mr. H. S. Bostock, Acting Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay. Mr Bostock was well known in Madras in connection with the P. and O. Company. He will be recollected that he was the only survivor of that lamentable boat accident three years ago on the Adyar, in which Colonel Temple, Captain Hope and the two Miss McIvers lost their lives.—*Madras Mail.*

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The musical entertainment in the Indo-British Institution on Thursday evening was very largely attended by parties from all classes. Several ladies gave a few songs and executed a number of pieces on the pianoforte in a very pleasing manner; and one or two gentlemen also contributed to the musical part, whilst others gave readings. The programme was concluded by the rendering of a scene in "As you like it," which was watched with much attention.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening.

March
Overture .....La Figlia del Regimento..Donizetti.
Quadrille.....Pretty Bird .....Coote.
Selection .....Il Trovatore .....Verdi.
Waltz .....Village Rose .....Tinney.
Galop .....Alabama .....Burkhardt.

THE BAND OF THE 2ND (QUEEN'S) REGIMENT.—We are glad to learn that the band of the 1-22nd, the Queen's Royal Regiment, now stationed at Colaba, is to make its appearance at the Band-stand. Our readers, who frequent that interesting spot of an evening, will have the pleasure of welcoming the band on Monday first at 5-30, p.m. punctually. The following is the programme:—

March
Overture.....Oberon.....Weber.
Quadrille .....La Vie Parisienne.....Marriot.
Selection.....Reminiscences of Auber. F Godfrey.
Waltz .....Soldaten Lieder.....Gung'l.
Duo, (for cornet and euphonium) ...Semiramide.....Rossini.
Galop .....Iris .....Faust.

VICTIMS OF THE DEWALLEE.—The police and the magistrates of Bombay have every day at present to deal with numerous cases of improper discharge of fireworks on the street, and no doubt many of our readers who don't delight in noise and crackers are annoyed by the everlasting bangs and bursts in the bazaar. One of these "larks" has resulted in the death of two Hindoos. On Saturday last five Hindoo lads, residing in Camateepoora Street, dug a hole in the ground near their house, and after charging with powder, set fire to it. In a few minutes an explosion took place, and the boys standing near the hole received severe burns. They were soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where one of them, named Erappa Dammoo, died on the same day. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Another boy also died in the hospital on Wednesday. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

THE SHIP PERSIA AND THE CAPTAIN'S EFFECTS.—The paragraph in yesterday's paper on this subject was written under a misapprehension. All that the magistrate's warrant could do, and all that it has done, is to attach the ship and proper appurtenances belonging thereto with a view to levying by distress and sale of the same what will pay the wages of the crew if such are not otherwise immediately paid. The captain's private effects have not been touched and are not affected by those proceedings in any way. There was a momentary difficulty after the attachment when the captain proposed to remove some of his own things, and the executive police hesitated how to act, but a reference to the magistrate put it all right at once, and if the ship is sold it will be in the interests of the captain as well as of the crew, for he has his claim for wages upon the proceeds after the men are satisfied. Only he must go to the High Court on the Admiralty side to make it good.

THE 2ND QUEEN'S.—The *Deccan Herald* takes a paternal interest in the 2nd Queen's. It tells us—"The accounts from the head-quarters of the 2nd Queen's, which lately left us for Bombay, are not very favourable as regards the first impressions which Bombay has made upon them. All complain of the hot nights; and the feeling of imprisonment which they have in the Colaba Barracks with no expanse of country over which they can roam and enjoy themselves, in the mornings and evenings, when they are off duty. We hope that they will soon be permitted to return to us. They cannot wish it more than we do. Every one here misses the delightful Monday Band at Ghorpoorie; and laments over the loss of this, the greatest treat, which the lovers of music had during last rains." So it is the band the *Herald* wants. The *Herald's* lamentation is a guarantee of a good entertainment at our own band-stand on Monday next, when the band will make its first public appearance in Bombay. As to the hot nights they will be over in a week or two; and in a week or two the Bombay season will begin. So, on these points, the *Herald* may console itself.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th, 3-59 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 24th October, 4-30 P.M.; via Russia, 31st October, 11-40 A.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, and 30th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 55	0 9
,, Calcutta	15 40	0 10
,, Madras	12 47	2 52

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Manuel DaSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Cowseedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.
For Coonoopurtha Candry Hadjee Mandivie, from Cannanore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Talia Zoman, from London.
For Declsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Twenty-forth Sunday after Trinity, November 7th, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 163 and 162.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 169 and 164. Anthem "I will left up mine eyes."

The Offertory to be devoted to the Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 106 (Ye choirs of new Jerusalem), and 205 (Bread of Heaven!)

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 255 (Who are these!), 149 (My God, how wonderful Thou art) and "Spouse of Christ."

Collections at both Services for Church expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

7 A.M.—Daily Prayer.

11 A.M.—Frayers, Holy Communion Celebration and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 185.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 139, 153, 17.

The Offertories to be devoted to Poor Fund and Church expenses.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Prayers and Sermon with Holy Communion on board the ship Mabel, lying off the Customs' Bunder, at 11 o'clock A.M., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the steamer Busheer (lying off the Time Ball) at 11 o'clock.

LOCUSTS IN THE SHIKARPOOR COLLECTORATE.

THE Commissioner in Sind, in a memorandum dated the 26th ult., submitted to Government several extracts from reports of Mookhtyars in the Shikarpoor Collectorate in regard to the damage done to the crops by locusts.

The Mookhtyar of Syudpoor state in his memo. to the Commissioner on the 14th ultimo, that locusts in myriads had made their appearance in the talooka and had destroyed almost all the jowaree crop of the season.

On the same date it was reported that swarms of locusts had alighted on the crops of Ghotekee talooka, and that the damage done had been very great.

The Mookhtyar of Sukkur brought to the notice of the Commissioner that swarms of locusts from a north-westerly direction made their appearance on the evening of the 15th ultimo, and at once set to work to devour all the crops of jowaree in and about New Sukkur, Old Sukkur, and Gasurjee, and even trees suffered greatly from them, the branches being quite stripped of leaves.

The Mookhtyar of Shikarpoor reported that locusts made their appearance from the south on the 15th October, and first settled down at Khanpoor Tuppa, where they committed great damage to the crops of jowaree. On the 16th they made their way to Shikarpoor, and there also committed damage. On the 17th they left by swarms and flew in a westerly direction. The damage to cultivation had been confined to the lands of some few villages.

THE LATE MRS. DALLAS.

THE following letter of condolence, addressed by the Roman Catholic community of Bombay, will be forwarded to Dr. R. A. Dallas this day, in reference to his recent bereavement in the loss of his wife, who died at Spa, Belgium, whither she had proceeded in search of health. We also learn that the several Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, of which society Dr. Dallas is the President, have already presented a similar letter to him:—

To R. A. DALLAS, Esq., LL.D.

DEAR SIR,—It is with the deepest concern we have heard of the severe domestic calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit you by taking from you and your children the respected lady who, as your partner in life, always shared, whilst amongst us, a large portion of the respect and esteem which we entertain for your person.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without signifying to you, in the most marked manner, the deep sorrow with which this melancholy intelligence has filled us.

We crave your forbearance for the liberty we take in disturbing you in your present affliction with this our public expression of condolence. It is not our desire to add another mournful thought to the already heavy burden of sorrows which the sad event which we all so deeply deplore must necessarily awaken in your breast; but as a duty we owe to you, as to one who has ever evinced the most lively interest in everything calculated to benefit us or to promote the interests of our class, we deem it incumbent upon us to address you on this mournful occasion, and to offer you our heartfelt condolences in your present bereavement, and to assure you that we shall not fail to offer up a fervent prayer to the same Almighty who, while He afflicts, chasteneth, that the departed lady may receive the reward of the blessed in Heaven, and the husband and children she has left behind may be fortified to bear their irreparable loss in a spirit of Christian resignation to the will of the Almighty.—We are, &c.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH NOVEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Mahertee Goozer and seven others, charged with letting off fireworks without permission from the Commissioner of Police, were fined two annas each.

A WARNING TO CART DRIVERS.—Shaik Cummoo Shaik Ahmed and another, cart drivers, charged with plying for hire as attendants of a public conveyance without wearing their badges conspicuously, were fined two rupees each.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH NOVEMBER

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

DRUNK AND DRIVING FURIOUSLY.—Wittoo Amrathi, a coachman, was fined five rupees for being drunk and driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Ameda Gopall and two others were fined one rupee each for letting off fireworks in Falkland road without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

GAMBLING.—Abdool Rahman and Ali Shaik Hoosein were fined one rupee each for gambling with dice and money at Grant Road yesterday.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Khooshall Budlal was charged with driving a vehicle at Cowasjee Patell Tank in a rash and negligent manner, and was on conviction fined three rupees.

BEATING TOM-TOMS.—Abas Mahomed and three others were fined one rupee each, for beating tom-toms in a public street without permission from the Commissioner of Police.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 31st October, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	82,082	6	6
Merchandize	2,04,003	6	1
Electric Telegraph	1,174	4	0
Earth Trains	3,373	4	0
Total Rs.....	2,90,643	4	7
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	3,08,339	7	3
Decrease.....	17,696	2	8

THE CARBONIZATION OR DRY DISTILLATION SYSTEM OF CONSERVANCY.

MR. HICKEY'S PAPER.

THIS system proposes to render filth of all kinds innoxious, by carbonizing in close retorts—using the residue in the retorts for deodorizing fresh filth in transit to the apparatus, utilizing it and the products of the distillation for manure. The gas being available for heating or lighting purposes, or for both.

THE system may be divided under three heads.

1st.—When the gas is to be utilized only for heating the furnaces.

2nd.—When the gas generated from the filth itself is to be partially or entirely used for illuminating purposes.

3rd.—When the gas from the filth is to be utilized for heating the furnaces, and fresh gas made at small expence for illuminating.

THE FIRST SYSTEM.

The first operation is to convey the filth to the apparatus and the great desiderata are, to render it innoxious during transit, and also to avoid any nuisance during the process of loading for such transit. This, it is proposed, to manage by means of pails contrived for the purpose—which may or may not be placed on wheels, according to the magnitude of the operation.

The following will be the best form:—The bottom section to be an ellipse or a circle. The sides gradually inclining towards the centre with a throat at top some three or four inches deep. To prevent nuisance during transit this throat will be filled with the poudrette residue left in the retorts, and to prevent any noisome exhalation during the operation of loading, a cover may be used to fit into a luted chamber round the throat (charged for this purpose with water or poudrette), or the vessel may be placed up to the throat in water with a loose cover sufficiently deep to form a water lute. When large pails are used for the conveyance of the filth there should be a tackle at the apparatus for the purpose of lifting and emptying.

The filth having now been conveyed to the apparatus, it will probably* be advisable to get rid of as much liquid as possible before emptying into the retorts, so that gas may be generated more rapidly and freely. The poudrette being a perfect deodorizer for both solid and liquid filth, this system proposes that it shall be emptied into a cylindrical vessel with a perforated bottom, a layer of poudrette is to be placed at the bottom of the vessel—and when nearly loaded, another larger at top. By means of a circular plate fitting inside and a screw, a small amount of pressure being used, a large portion of the fluid will pass off in a perfectly innoxious state.

The pail and compressing vessel should be cleansed by poudrette and a wisp of straw or grass, which can be thrown into the retorts with the filth. The pails are available for taking a load of poudrette back to be used, as above explained, for deodorizing purposes.

The filth is now for the purpose of carbonization thrown into the retorts which may be of clay or wrought-iron. The best form will be D shape with a luted opening at each end for convenience of loading and emptying. They should be placed at an angle of from 15° to 25° to cause the filth to lie spread all over the bottom.

The vapours and gases pass through pipes upwards and round a curve down into a vessel of water divided into chambers. By this means the gas will be thoroughly washed and the greater portion of the ammonia and volatile salts arrested. This vessel also acts as a means of preventing the gas from returning into the retorts. The pipes leading from the latter to the condenser should be sufficiently large to enable the gases to pass very freely. The condenser may be made of brickwork, iron, or Coignet's patent artificial stone.

Between the condenser and the furnance a small gasholder or governor is placed to regulate the pressure, a regulating valve (robinet regulateur) may be placed in the pipe leading from this to the furnace. This pipe should have a perforated rose end like a watering pot. The gas, assisted by partially carbonized stable refuse, will probably suffice for all the furnace fuel.

THE SECOND SYSTEM.

The preliminary operations of the second system are precisely similar to those of the first system, viz., for conveying the filth, partially solidifying it and cleansing the pails.

The gas passes from the retorts into the hydraulic main in a similar manner as in a coal gas apparatus. The hydraulic mains should be made rather larger in proportion to the size of the retorts to allow of steam passing off freely

The gas next passes into the washing condensers which by means of a series of chambers force the gas several times through water which arrests the ammonia and other salts.

In order to get rid of any ammonia that remains, the gas should be passed through a scrubber consisting of a cylinder filled with bricks, stones, or charcoal. Some of the larger particles of the residue of the retorts would answer admirably.

The next operation is to purify the gas from carbonic acid. Double dry purifiers are requisite. They should be set so that one portion can be in use, while the other is cleaning and refilling. Poudrette and lime should be placed alternately on the shelves, which should be fixed permanently, all the cleaning and charging being done by removing the front doors, which will be held in their places by studs.

The gas-holders must of course be proportioned to the quantity of gas required to be stored for illuminating purposes. The portion that may be used for heating can be allowed to pass off into the furnace as fast as it is generated, as in the first system.

These will be similar to those used for ordinary gas.

A small vessel like a miniature gas-holder should be placed between the holder and the gas mains to maintain a steady and uniform pressure; and another (or a water trap) should be placed between the holder and the furnace to regulate the jet of gas to be used for heating purposes.

THE THIRD SYSTEM.

The filth is a collected carbonized, and the gas utilized for heating the furnaces, precisely as in the first system. When the action in the retorts has ceased, that is, when no more gas is being generated, the pipes leading to the condensers are shut by a stop cock. By means of a small boiler,† placed in the furnace and a perforated pipe, a spray of superheated steam is projected on to the top of the incandescent poudrette lying in the retort. The steam is decomposed into nearly pure hydrogen gas and carbonic acid (not carbonic oxide). This latter is readily got rid of by means of a dry lime purifier and the hydrogen gas is made luminous by means of a platinum wire gauze beak fitting on an argand burner. By means of a small piece of spongey platinum attached to each beak the office of lamplighter may be dispensed with.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The filth carbonized by these systems is at once and for ever rendered innoxious even on its journey to the apparatus. It can never regain any of the objectable qualities of filth. The vitality of all organic bodies is destroyed.

The poudrette (carbonized residue in the retorts) is a black powder, perfectly free from smell, and is an admirable deodorizer for solid and liquid filth.

The gas from human ordure is of the Hn Os series, and is I believe olefiant gas reduced to half its volume or H8. C8. It yields a very brilliant light and his perfectly unobjectionable.

The poudrette and the refuse in the condenser, &c., contain animal and vegetable charcoal with phosphates, carbonates, and sulphates of potash, soda, magnesia, lime, iron, &c., the mineral or earthy materials of plant, food, and also ammonia and carbonic acid which are the organic materials.

In the next edition I trust to be able to show that the prime cost of the apparatus is trifling, and that the system will be self-maintaining as regards fuel for the furnaces.

By means of a dessicating or evaporating pan on top of the furnace and mixing some hydrochloric acid with the refuse from the hydraulic main, salammoniac may be made in large quantities.

I claim for this invention that it is perfect in a sanitary point of view, that it is economical, that the manure is of first quality, portable, and innoxious, that the gas is luminous and innocent, and that the poudrette is a perfect deodorizer for solid and liquid filth.

W. R. GILBERT HICKEY, C.E.

Darjeeling, 19th October, 1869.

*The author admits that this operation is as yet of questionable advisability, although the fluid drawn off may be thrown into the condenser. It is not necessary, for in all the experiments already tried the culture has been in a semi-fluid state not only the urine being mixed with it, but the water, natives use for abluitionary purposes.

† This boiler may be charged with the fluid pressed from the filth, see para. 4.

LADY N. E. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Your former correspondent on the subject of the Lady N. E. M., who carried off the palm at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, was right in alluding to the fair artiste as having lived at Garden Reach, &c. She lives, however, at present in Darjeeling. I have seen her myself and heard her sing only a few days ago.

—Yours obediently,
CAVE GRAY.

Darjeeling, 28th October.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Glen, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on leave, from Bhuch.
Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Winsen, Captain, 18th Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Cornelpore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Somers, Captain, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Beatson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Rawlinson, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Allahabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General Addison, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 3rd November 1869.

Officers Commanding Brigades and Stations in this Division, are requested to invite the attention of Officers Commanding Corps and Batteries serving under their Command to Government Resolution, No. 2904, dated 27th June 1868, regarding the procedure to be observed in disinfecting tents used by cholera patients. It is to be understood that tents used for the above purpose are to be fumigated by the corps that had them in use and are not to be returned into Store until the instructions contained in the above quoted Government Resolution have been carried out.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona 4th November, 1869.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to authorise the following transfer:—

Private Whales Willingham, from 1st Battalion 21st Foot, to 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, the soldier to accompany his present Battalion when it moves in relief.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, British Troop's Branch.

Assist. Apothecary Rhodes, 93 from E-14 Royal Artillery, to E-9 Royal Artillery; Assist. Apothecary Roan, No. 97, from E-2 Horse Artillery to E-9 Royal Artillery; 3rd class Hospital Assist. J. M. Saye, No. 508, from E-14 Royal Artillery to E-9 Royal Artillery.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH NOVEMBER.

			Nom. p.ton
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolms & Cut bills	£0 18s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
Hamburg	Coffee	Nominal	
	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Birmah (s)	Lewis	Bussorah.

The ship Alfour, Harvey, to Calcutta via Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31 Cashmere (s) .....Dickerson.....Singapore, Oct. 7.
Stirling Castle .....Hamilton .....London, July 16.

Passengers per steamer Cashmere.—Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Dr. Day and 2 servants, H. Grey and servant, J. Conway and servant, D. Robinson and servant, Mr. Gillpatrick and son.

Per Sirdhana Castle.—Rev. Mr. Southby and lady, G. M. Drury, Esq., and lady, and Mrs. Milman and 3 children.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30 Candia (s) .....Weston.....Calcutta.
Soindian ..... Faulkner.....Coconada.
31 Mosman (P. S.).....Gauvain .....Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31 Tokoo ....Coconada.
31 Mosman (P. S.) ....Calcutta.

Passengers sailed per P. S. Mosman—From Madras to Calcutta—Dr. and Mrs. Hudson, Dr. Higginson, Mr. Wauchope, Mr. Xander, and 2 native deck passengers.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£2	218.3/	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	288
...	£2	99 1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares	
...	£	43 10.2	do.	Do.	1,100
...	£10	1.8.6	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway	195
...	£10	198 5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,760	50	Alliance Mills Co.....	803
500	2,500	all	90 p.s.	Allahay	1,675
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay United	2,850
900	1,000	all	10 p.s.	Broach Mills	785
900	900	all	...	Coorla Spinning	250
800	5,000	all	15 p.s.	Great Eastern	2,000
750	2,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	1,370
2,250	1,000	all	...	Oriental	710
950	2,500	2,390	...	Royal	1,270
800					1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	2,500	1,500	125 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co....	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	260

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay ...	50
25	13½	...	Do. China ...	5½
200	20	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
			East India Bank's.	15 -16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	560
3,500	7.4/0	...	B'bay & Bengal S. ...	1 0
2,500	2.4 0 1	...	Bombay Ship Co....	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight ...	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅞
China	60 Do. do ...	225

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	106
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan

PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET GRANT, FOR 1870-71.

ABSTRACT of the Grants assigned for expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works for 1870-71, as compared with the revised Grants for 1869-70, excluding State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways and expenditure on State Railway.

	ORDINARY.								EXTRAORDINARY.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	MILITARY.		AGRICULTURAL.		OTHER SERVICES.		TOTAL.		IRRIGATION WORKS.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8,00,000	6,00,000	20,00,000	18,50,000	38,53,000	33,20,000	66,70,000	60,70,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	81,70,000	75,70,000
Bombay	40,00,000	30,00,000	5,50,000	10,00,000	31,25,000	43,30,000	77,25,000	83,30,000	27,00,000	27,00,000	1,04,25,000	1,10,30,000
North-Western Provinces	21,50,000	17,00,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	25,00,000	31,00,000	61,50,000	55,50,000	40,00,000	35,00,000	1,01,50,000	90,50,000
Punjab	30,00,000	33,00,000	6,00,000	7,00,000	28,25,000	28,25,000	64,25,000	68,25,000	23,00,000	34,00,000	87,25,000	1,02,25,000
Central Provinces	11,00,000	8,00,000	50,000	50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	23,00,000	20,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	38,00,000	30,00,000
Oudh	6,50,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	13,50,000	16,50,000	23,00,000	23,00,000			23,00,000	23,00,000
Hyderabad	4,00,000	3,00,000			1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000			5,00,000	4,00,000
Rajpootana	6,00,000	4,00,000			1,50,000	1,50,000	7,50,000	5,50,000			7,50,000	5,50,000
Central India	16,00,000	11,00,000			2,00,000	2,00,000	18,00,000	13,00,000			18,00,000	13,00,000
Coorg					1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000			1,00,000	1,00,000
Port Blair	65,000	50,000			1,00,000	1,00,000	1,65,000	1,50,000			1,65,000	1,50,000
Total	1,65,00,000	1,35,00,000	50,00,000	45,00,000	1,58,53,000	1,73,75,000	3,73,53,000	3,54,75,000	1,20,00,000	1,21,00,000	4,93,53,000	4,75,75,000
Deduct charges debitable to Bombay Special Fund	16,00,000	1,35,00,000	50,00,000	45,00,000	1,58,53,000	1,73,75,000	2,24,53,000	3,08,75,000	1,20,00,000	1,21,00,000	3,44,53,000	4,29,75,000
	1,80,00,000	1,35,00,000	50,00,000	45,00,000	1,58,53,000	1,73,75,000	3,97,53,000	3,54,75,000	1,20,00,000	1,21,00,000	5,17,53,000	4,75,75,000

* Excludes Rs. 16½ lakhs on account of works classed under the head Miscellaneous P. Improvement, with its proportion (one lakh) of charges for Establishment.

THE TURKISH ENVOY TO BOKHARA.

UMRITSUR, 26th October.

THE Envoy from the Turkish Sultan, who is I observe now addressed and assumes the style of "His Majesty" instead of "His Highness" as formerly, to the Ameer of Bokhara, arrived here *en route* to Lahore and Peshawur on Wednesday morning the 20th instant. He only staid the half hour the train remained and the honors of Umritsur were done by the Native Extra-Assistant, Aga Kulbabad, and the Thusceldar. At Lahore he was received by Mr. Beachcroft, the Assistant Commissioner, and a suitable following. The Envoy is an elderly man, was dressed in orthodox green (velvet), and wore two decorations as an indication I presume of his being of some rank and standing in his own country. It is certainly a curious commentary on Russian and Persian intercommunication in the vicinage of the Caspian Sea, that an Envoy whose shortest route to Bokhara would have been by Teheran, Meshed and Maimana, should have been instructed to take the circuitous way of Egypt, Bombay, Central and N. W. India, through Afghanistan and Balkh.

We also had a Yarkundee here during the second week in October, who was said to be the bearer of some semi-demi official communication from the Koosh-Begi of Yarkund to the Indian Government.—*Delhi Gazette.*

NANA SAHIB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There seems every reason to suppose that Nana Sahib is still living, and at no very great distance. If so, I cannot understand why a man who commits murder *or even fraud to any great extent*, is pursued (*"even across the sea"*) for thousands of miles, and brought to justice; while one who counted his victims by hundreds, and proved himself a demon in every way, is allowed to remain unpunished, especially when a little exertion in the proper quarter would bring him to the *gallows he so well deserves*. If this could be effected by private enterprize, I would guarantee that every true born Englishman would cheerfully contribute his mite towards it. And his remaining so long unpunished, shows very little sympathy with the unfortunate victims of the Mutiny. I would also ask if you think the "Rajah" mentioned in your leader of the 30th should be allowed to go scot-free; people are severely punished for abducting one of their own class, but when a native chooses to take *away by force* a European lady, and consign her for twelve years to a fate to *which death would be preferable*, I suppose it is nothing. I quite coincide with your remarks on Miss Wheeler's case, and if she has no relatives in India, will not some kind Missionery undertake the task of restoring the unfortunate lady to her proper sphere? She must surely have many friends; and I hope you will not let the matter rest until something be done.—

Yours, &c.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The question as to whether, in estimating the progress of the trade of a country such as India, the imports and exports of bullion and specie are to be regarded as a part of that trade, now under discussion, between the *Bombay Gazette*, as representing Bombay, and yourself and the *Friend of India*, representing Calcutta, is of some interest to the commercial community, and as one of that body I should like to be permitted to state my views upon the subject.

I imagine that both parties are agreed that bullion and coin are wealth; that as commodities in store, they are not only the most valuable, from their durability, but also from the fact of their commanding, in exchange all the other productions of the world. But it is maintained that where these articles are hoarded and used for ornaments they should not be estimated, in considering the magnitude and progress of the trade of that country, on the ground that they do not minister to the necessary support of labour or to reproductive ends. If so, what of all those articles that affect neither the one nor the other, which, in a civilised state, must be of an enormous value, and even in an uncivilised, who shall say how great, beyond the actual requirements of reproductive labour; to mention only spirituous liquors, tobacco, and opium. Surely no one will assert that articles are not wealth, unless in the act of exchange.

The enormous quantities of the precious metals, both hoarded and used as ornaments and plate, afford the hoarders and the users pleasure and satisfaction, and who shall say that the pleasure and satisfaction are less than what is experienced by those who build and occupy fine houses and feed and clothe sumptuously. It is a fact that in the possession of all this precious metal the people have a power which enlightened ideas will set free to their greater benefit; but, in the mean time, they possess the power, and that in the most durable form of wealth. Therefore, I conclude that in estimating the progress of the trade of a country it is right to include bullion and specie.

The industries of India are exercised to obtain the gold and silver, which the people prefer to the arts and eleganeies and anything more than the mere necessaries of life; and I would not assert that their choice is not a happier and more beneficial one than that of the Chinese for opium.

But there is another point, on which some confusion of ideas may have arisen on this side. Manchester, Birmingham, Staffordshire, and all the British and European manufacturing industries are not benefitted by the transmission of bullion to the East, and gladly would they substitute the fruits of their labour; the productions of their industries chiefly set in motion the industry of the bullion-producing countries and for the products of the East, the West parts with its bullion. One of the fundamental propositions of political economy should always be borne in mind, viz., that all capital and the greatest proportion of wealth are consumed: the largest profits are made upon the production of the most perishable articles: the manufacturer whose cloth wears out in a year has to be constantly producing fresh cloth: bullion once produced is almost indestructible. A bullion-absorbing country holds the most durable exchangeable power and is a splendid customer to bullion-producing countries, and a bad one to the extent of such absorption, to manufacturing countries. I do not think it likely that we shall see such a general reaction from the old mercantile theory as to add to our political economy another axiom, as, "bullion and coin are not wealth."

TRADE.

20th October.

IT is rumoured that Mrs. Leigh's children are commencing an action for damages against *Macmillan's Magazine*, and that they may, perhaps, try for an injunction against the publication of anything further from Mrs. Stowe.

CHOLERA MALIGNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I am greatly obliged to you for leaving me to the judgment of the medical profession, whose ranks are full of honourable and highly talented men in whom I have every trust and confidence. At the same time, in dealing with a subject of such vast importance to the British Indian Empire and to neighbouring ecuntries, who have it in their power to turn round upon us, and blame us for not taking proper preventive measures and allowing cholera maligna to rage to such an extent in our territories, where it is admitted it takes its rise and has its "home," that it reaches them in all four quarters of the world, by means of human intercourse and possibly aerial currents, &c., I should like the lay public to understand the four cardinal points of my theories and argument.

1st.—That the effect of the poison is to produce an acute inflammation of the mucus tissue or internal skin of the small intestines, to which inflammation all the symptons are to be referred.

An inflammation of the external skin, is familiar to all in a blistered surface, bright red discharging the watery parts of the blood; a scald or simple superficial burn illustrates the same thing, and if of great extent, kills as rapidly as cholera.

2ndly.—That tartar emetic is the acknowledged remedy for acute sthenic inflammations of mucus tissues, *controlling* their course.

3rdly.—That the poison which causes it, finds a fitting nidus (or food) only, in decomposing human excrement, and is indigenous to Bengal and the Gangetic valley.

4thly.—That the logical inference to be deduced from point number three, is that the only preventive measure is strict obedience to the order of the Great Lawgiver contained in Deuteronomy Chapter XXIII. ver. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Of course the modern mode of life in crowded cities, towns, and villages, necessitates suitable and safe means of conveyance, either underground or above as the case may demand and means afford, but the conveyance must be finally to the land, so the land shall maintain its powers of productiveness and crops and herds increase and multiply, and the air we breathe and water we drink remain pure and undefiled.

See the present condition of Indian cities, as reported by Dr. Adam Taylor in the *Indian Medical Gazette* for the current month, regarding Umritsur, and Umritsur is no exception.

What use is it to build splendid barracks for our soldiers, when the habitations of man surrounding them over the whole country are teeming with filth?

GEORGE BERNARD.

Shillong, 19th October.

RETRENCHMENT IN BENGAL

RETRENCHMENT seems to be the order of the day. We understand that the Burdwan Local Roads Division has been abolished from the 1st instant, and the whole establishment connected therewith, except one overseer, who has been recommended to be retained to look after the roads, which are to be placed under the first Division, Grand Trunk Road. The Balasore Division is to be amalgamated with Cuttack. It is said that the third Presidency Division here will suffer the same fate, the work being given to the other Division. The Hooghly River Division will be reduced, as the jetties are almost finished. This latter may possibly be joined to the Hooghly Defence Division. In the Burdwan Circle orders have been issued and notices served to dispense with the services of the native sub-overseers, sircars, mohurrirs, and petty establishment under two years standing. The new barrack works at Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Alipore, have been suspended for the present. These changes, we understand, have wrought fearful consternation amongst the natives employed in these departments. They are alarmed at the prospect of losing their appointments. But the exigencies of the service require the sacrifice, and we can only repeat the hope that the changes will be made with some regard to reason, and not be sweeping merely, because that is the shortest method of dealing with a difficulty.—*Indian Daily News.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE 21st Hussars marching from Umballah to Lucknow will arrive at the following stations on or about the dates named:—Kurnaul 4th, Delhi 12th, Allyghur 20th, Etah 25th November, Goorsahigunge 2nd, Cawnpore 9th, and Lucknow 14th December.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 2.

AN European district court-martial assembled at Agra on the 19th instant, under the presidency of Major E. H. Scott, 40th Regiment N. I., for the trial of Private Kerry Shea, 77th Regiment, who was arraigned for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Agra, on the 4th October, quitted the barrack and entered into the verandah of the same, armed with a drawn bayonet with intent to use the bayonet unlawfully. The prisoner was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for 672 days. Brigadier-General Stannus in confirming the sentence remitted 504 days of the imprisonment awarded.—*Ibid.*

THERE seems quite a competition among Deputy Commissioners in the interests of their respective annual fairs. If they do not mind, advertising shopkeepers will tax them with plagiarism. There is really no antagonism between the various fairs.—*Pioneer.*

WHAT is "a masonry grave?" The Madras Government wanted to know and asked the Home Government, but the Home Government replied—"No doubts ought to arise as to what a masonry grave is." Civility and profound intelligence are evidently not necessarily concomitant.—*Ibid.*

THE Moultan Police are a model of activity; and, on suspicion of having kidnapped a minor, have succeeded in arresting—a cat! We hope to see them some day equal that Chinese Army, mentioned in Lord Elgin's *Mission to China and Japan*, which turned out with a fortnight's rations to besiege an old man and his wife in a field.—*Ibid.*

IF the second trial of the Chanda coal is accurately reported, the G. I. P. Railway Company would surely find it to their advantage to use the indigenous mineral, which is exactly one-fourth of the price of the imported fuel. A train weighing 270 tons (exclusive of engine, tender, coals and water) made with Chanda coal an average speed of 16·06 miles per hour.—*Ibid.*

WE perceive that the announcement, "that all officers on the General Lists of the Cavalry and Infantry of the three Presidencies who do not qualify for Staff employment by passing the Higher Standard Native Languages, before the 1st May 1871, will be removed from the Service," is in some places characterized as a hard measure. But surely to ask that men should pass even the "higher standard" in eighteen months is not expecting the impossible.—*Ibid.*

WE learn that the following Medical Officers are the successful applicants for the Annuities of 1869, granted from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund:—Drs. J. Sutherland and H. M. Macpherson, of the Effective list, and Drs. Lay, Hathaway, Warneford, Allan and Mactier, of the Retired list.—*Englishman*, Nov. 2.

FINE FOR NEGLIGENCE.—A Principal Sudder Ameen in the Mofussil has been directed to remit a few annas postage paid on a letter received by the Government, without the words "On Her Majesty's service only" on the cover, the amount being levied from the clerk through whose inadvertence the charge was incurred.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 1.

BEER SAVED.—Of the Government malt liquor thrown overboard when the barque *Edwin Fox* grounded off Point Divi near Masulipatam in August last, the Master Attendant of that port has reported that up to the 16th ultimo two hundred hogsheads of ale and one of porter in good condition, eleven hogsheads bad, and six empty casks have been recovered. The amount of salvage payable on account of the recovery of the above casks is under reference to the Marine Department.—*Ibid.*

INDIAN LEGISLATION.—The Government of India have called upon the local Government for the opinion of the High Court of Madras upon the question whether Session Judges have any original summary jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace; and the High Court, we understand, have given their opinion that a Session Judge should not exercise such jurisdiction. The Imperial Government, in the Legislative Department, are now engaged in amending the present Criminal Procedure Code. The expediency of enlarging the civil jurisdiction of District Moonsiffs is also under consideration.—*Ibid.*

BEING out on the Fykara road last Saturday, we observed a lot of horsemen with some dogs returning to Ooty. It was a party formed by Mr. Atkins, who has a couple of good hounds, to have a run after "jack." Jack was run to death, and his brush brought home in triumph. It is not therefore only "professional" hounds that can afford the lovers of sport some diversion.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Oct. 30.

THE BOMBAY SPECIAL FUND.

"THE Governor-General in Council," the *Pioneer* remarks, "has peremptorily abolished the Bombay Special Fund. This measure will of course be jealously criticized in the western capital, but the reasons for which it has been resolved on have a good deal of the strong simplicity of necessity about them, and leave hardly a crevice for the wedge of objection. This miscalled 'Fund' (for it should rather be termed the Bombay Special Drain) borrows from Government nearly half a million a year, which Government itself has to borrow in order to lend."

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

THE *Army Medical Report* for 1867 shows that the mortality among troops serving in the United Kingdom during that year equalled 9·40 per 1,000, compared with an average of 9·34 between the years 1860 and 1866. The death-rates, including casualties occurring among invalids after leaving India, were for Bengal 33·99, Madras 21·40, Bombay 21·07 per 1,000. Dr. Parkes writes—"There is no doubt that the place of honour in this enumeration must be given to the annual statistical reports which are now published in the three Indian presidencies. The reports for 1866 from Bengal and Madras have reached me, and both must be reckoned as among the most important documents ever issued by the Indian Government."

THE NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

THE *Mofussilite* lately made a statement, which has been subsequently endorsed by the *Friend of India*, with reference to the supposed pecuniary loss to the State by the new Military Furlough Rules, which we believe to be entirely inaccurate. The *Mofussilite* says—"But for his (Sir R. Temple's) assurances to Sir John Lawrence that he had investigated the matter thoroughly, and that they could not result in increased cost to the State, the now discovered to be terribly costly new Civil and Military Leave Rules would never have received the reluctant assent of that Viceroy." As to the Civil Rules we are at present unable to pronounce; but with regard to the new Military Rules, we are confident that the above statement is in all points the reverse of the fact. They are a positive saving to the State; moreover, Sir John Lawrence had cordially adopted them befor Sir Richard Temple became a Member of Council.—*Pioneer.*

ALLAHABAD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, N. W. P., held on Monday last (November 1), the following cases were tried:—

Dennis Lynch, charged with having caused at Allahabad grievous hurt to a native, which resulted in his death. At the suggestion of the Government Advocate a second charge of simple hurt was added. There being no evidence to support the former charge, the Government Advocate, with the sanction of the Court, withdrew it; and the prisoner, pleading *guilty* to the charge of causing simple hurt, was sentenced to 14 days' simple imprisonment.

John Bennett pleaded *guilty* to two charges of theft and forgery committed at Lucknow, and in consideration of the recommendation to mercy of the prosecutor, Major Clark, His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour for the theft, and six months for the forgery, the latter imprisonment to follow the former.

John Parmenter pleaded *guilty* to having stolen, at Agra, certain currency notes, the property of his brother-in-law, P. Cookley. Prisoner said that he would not have committed himself in the way he had done, were it not that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and did not know what he was doing. His Lordship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Roderick O'Connor, charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust committed at Meerut, was after a lengthened trial acquitted; as the jury were divided in their verdict, there being eight for a conviction on the charge of criminal breach of trust and four for an acquittal.

John Grundy, a fireman at the Allygurh Railway Station, was tried before the High Court yesterday on four separate charges of offences committed under the Railway Act (Act XVIII. of 1854.) After great delay, in consequence of the non-attendance of the native witnesses summoned to appear, a jury was empannelled, and Mr. Justice Turner ordered the prosecution to proceed; but as only one witness, the station-master at Allygurh, was called, whose evidence was insufficient to convict the prisoner, the learned Judge ordered a verdict of acquittal to be entered.—*Pioneer.*

SHOULD BOMBAY AND MADRAS BE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIPS?

(*Mofussilite.*)

IF, as is confidently said in some quarters, next year is likely to see come up for discussion, in connection with the great question of the territorial redistribution of India, the equally great question whether Bombay and Madras shall continue as at present, that is, Governorships with the privilege of corresponding directly with the Secretary of State for India, or be "evened down" to the grade of Lieutenant-Governorships as dependen in their every action on the sanction of the Government of India as Bengal is—everything calculated to throw light on the opinions of those whose opinions will exert great influence in the matter, becomes of peculiar interest and value just now. The views of the late Viceroy on the subject are pretty widely known, at least in official circles. They are, however, of so guarded and cautious a character that it is difficult to say to which side they really tend. Sir John Lawrence was bold and outspoken enough concerning what he considered would be the impolicy of elevating Bengal into a Governorship, or of making it, under even a Lieutenant Governor with an Executive Council, as independent of the Supreme Government as Bombay and Madras are; but on the subject of reducing the latter governments to the status of Bengal, the late Viceroy spake words of very uncertain import. In fact the subject was one he evinced a marked disposition to avoid pronouncing on. His words in substance were that both Madras and Bombay have separate armies and services; whereas Bengal has not; that Madras and Bombay are distant from the Government of India and are not much under its supervision; whereas Bengal is immediately under the eye, and under the supervision of the Government of India; that therefore it is one thing to have a Governor and Council for Madras and Bombay, and quite another thing to have such a constitution for Bengal: what may be proper and necessary in the former cases need not be so in the latter. Further, both the Western and the Coast presidencies are distant from Calcutta and Bengal, the seat of the Government of India, and are nearer than Bengal to England, and though to some extent subordinate to the third or greater presidency, are yet distinct from it. They have separate establishments, and traditions and associations—all of their own. The people in the two minor presidencies, of all classes and ranks, public and private, naturally look up to their own Governments, and regard the Governor General only as a comparatively remote authority who does not reside among them, and who only appears before them on special occasions. Under all these circumstances, which have grown up during several generations, the certain degree of independence enjoyed by those two Governments, the procedure whereby they transmit correspondence direct to the Secretary of State, may be, Sir John Lawrence thought, very reasonable, and may work satisfactorily enough, as a rule, though liable to exceptions. And one good reason for the Government of India having less authority over the Government of Madras and Bombay is, in his opinion, that it is necessarily without local knowledge, and without the means of exercising any minute control, or of forming an independent judgment; but the fact is different in Bengal. There the Government of India being on the spot for a considerable portion of the year, is necessarily possessed of some local knowledge, and really has the means of exercising some control; and frequently it can form a complete opinion of its own.

No Viceroy could be more tolerant of the—sometimes almost contemptuous—contravention of his directions and ordinances by the minor Governments than was Sir John Lawrence, and—to use an emphatic vulgarism—little thanks he got for it from them. Sir William Mansfield, who had had experience as a member of council in two presidencies, viewed the matter more sternly, and with the mental straightforwardness and ability which characterizes all his minutes, thus expressed himself thereon:—

"Owing to the privilege of direct correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governments of Madras and Bombay are placed in a position of quasi-independence towards the Government of India. Or, to put the matter more exactly, it may be said that Madras and Bombay exist under a two-fold supremacy, viz., of the Secretary of State on the one hand, and of the Government of India on the other. The natural result is that, according to the opinions held by a minor Government, the Secretary of State and the Government of India are liable to be played off against each other. If the decision sent is from the views of the Government of India, the attempt is sure to be made in despatches and telegrams to obtain a sanction or approval or opinion from the Secretary of State [illegible] him before the voice of [illegible] heard in London. This [illegible] sumed, in every department, [illegible] atters of financial character, [illegible] ntrol of the Government of India [illegible] and often much resented. As it [illegible] India, which finds the ways and [illegible] finally responsible for the good order [illegible] domestic and foreign, of the whole Em[illegible] appear to meet most unreasonable that the [illegible] direct correspondence with the Secretary of State [illegible] belong to Madras and Bombay. Having a long [illegible] perience as a Member of Council in Bombay, and subsequently in that of the Governor General, I am convinced that the arrangement suggests and promotes opposition in small as well as large matters, and is a bar to efficient financial control. This may be said without prejudice to the argument in favour of what has been called financial decentralization, according to certain principles which were illustrated in our discussions of last year. Favourable as I am to such financial decentralization, I should be averse to see it introduced if not accompanied by the restoration of the Governor General's authority where, to my apprehension, it has of late suffered decay since the supervision of the several presidencies in India has been transferred directly to Parliament from the Hon'ble East India Company. I would, therefore, suggest that the first reform to be carried out is the withdrawal of the privilege from Madras and Bombay to direct correspondence with the Secretary of State, in order that the Governor General in Council may really be the Governor General of India."

There is nothing uncertain here, and yet bold and novel as the views seem, they will not fail to commend themselves to the majority. Sir William Mansfield would, however, instead of depriving Bombay and Madras of their Executive Councils, give to every minor Government a similar Council. He records that he has seen the greatest advantages result to the public interests from the thorough discussion in Council of important subjects, while the occasional loss of time in altercation, which is after all but a rare occurrence, is, in the long run, of no consequence; the support which a Governor General, or a Governor, generally receives from his Council, infinitely outweighing the occasional instances in which he may be thwarted, so far as he is personally concerned; and the control afforded by argument, and the modification of opinion consequent on the latter, being of almost inappreciable value in a country of close bureaucratic administration, in which Parliamentary and all other means of open discussion are denied to the responsible authorities.

On this point Sir Henry Durand is at one with Sir William Mansfield, and expresses himself with his usual terse clearness, his remarks, however, primarily applying to the Supreme Government:—

"For the convenience of history, it may be usual to ascribe to the head of a Government, as to a Commander-in-Chief, all that is done—but to those who have looked into the actual conduct of affairs, and are conversant with facts, this conventional fashion of history is well known to be an utter fallacy, and that the men who in the administration of great Governments require no Council are so extremely rare and few, that it is wiser to proceed in this respect on the experience of all time, than on any sanguine hope that Providence has in store for India a crop of exceptionally perfect rulers.

"For this reason, among others, I am extremely opposed to the grant of summary powers of legislation, to enable the executive authority to make regulations having the force of law, unless this power be very strictly limited in its application to outlying tracts, where the habits of the people and the state of barbarism is such that the introduction of our law or its systematic administration is alike incongruous and impracticable."

Sir William Muir, than whose opinion on administrative matters none is entitled to greater consideration, goes the length of proposing that Madras and Bombay should be deprived of their privilege of corresponding direct with the Secretary of State, and he considers that under no circumstances should the Government of Bengal be privileged in the way Bombay and Madras are at present in that respect:—

"The Government of India is much weakened, and often embarrassed, by the false position in which it is now placed with reference to Madras and Bombay. These Governments submit, at pleasure, reports and proposals to the Secretary of State, and orders are consequently sometimes passed without previous reference to the Supreme local authority. The practice is is not only defective as respects the decision of individual cases, but (as urged in my Note) it is calculated to undermine the authority of the Government of India, and render Madras and Bombay impatient of its control. Excepting returns and formal business, and the power of reporting direct on emergencies, I submit that all reports and references should be made to England through the channel of the Governor General in Council alone; and till a change is made in this direction, irritation and discomfort will characterize the relations of the local Governments with that of India, and the relations of India with the Secretary of State."

There is much of pressing import in the following remarks by Sir William on the same subject:—

"Excepting Legislation, and Finance, and Public Works (mainly as affected by Finance) the degree of interference is not great. The proceedings of the Governments of Madras and Bombay are submitted monthly to the Government of India. But the entire *personnel* of the administration is at the absolute disposal of the Governor of each presidency; no sanction or reference of any kind is needed for the nomination to any post, or removal from any post, either in Madras or Bombay. Alterations, indeed, cannot be made in the existing offices without the sanction of the Supreme Government; but this is a Financial, rather than an Administrative, check. The whole Administration—Judicial, Criminal, and Police—is in the hands of the local Government, the occasions of interference being practically none; and (which is of the highest import) the Land Revenue Settlement, both as to principle and practice, are disposed of solely by the local Government. So also with the Excise and minor sources of revenue, the only exceptions being salt and opium, on which, as imperial sources of income, the rates of duty are fixed by the Supreme Government though, in respect of salt on a much lower scale at present both in Madras and Bombay, than in any other part of the Empire. The domestic administration is thus subjected to the minimum degree of control requisite to preserve the unity and stability of the Empire.

"As regards political relations the action of the Government of India is naturally more frequent and effective because these must, more or less, effect Imperial interest. Thus, the proposal by Bombay to establish ourselves at Quetta was negatived, because, among other reasons, it would have embarrassed our relations with the Chiefs of Khelat and Afghanistan. Our communications with Persia, the Porte, Muscat, the Wahabees, and the maritime tribes of Arabia, are all of a character in which the Supreme authority is of necessity concerned; many of them, indeed, are such as cannot be finally disposed of excepting under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government itself. Of minor affairs, certain case, affecting the subordinate States of Jhunjheera, Kattyawar and Kutch, have been referred to this Government of Bombay itself, and have been disposed of either in concurrence with Bombay, or with only such divergence of opinion as is to be looked for in the discussion of questions involving points of principle or important action. There has been correspondence about Baroda, but no interference of any moment. For the rest, the only matters that occur to my mind relate to Establishments, and that (as before observed) more in connection with Finance than general administration."

The Hon'ble Mr. Grey is, to be sure, strongly in favour of both Governorships and Provincial Executive Councils. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine would apparently have all the minor governments of equal status, but the point is one on which he does not express himself fully or strongly, reserving the whole force of his argumentation and advocacy to throw forward in its most advantageous aspects his grand scheme of a peripatetic imperial government, spending one season at Simla, another at Poona, tae third on the Neilgherries, the fourth at Agra or Lucknow, and so on, any winter not otherwise specially appropriated to be put up in Calcutta, which, however, he would not have acknowledged as the permanent capital.

On the whole, we think, there is little chance that next year will bring in its train such grand alterations as would be the elevation of Bengal to the grade of a full Governorship, or the reduction of Madras and Bombay to Lieutenant-Governorships. The first would undoubtedly be a weakening of the power and dignity of the Government of India; while, as regards the second, it must be acknowledged that that Government lacks the mastery of intimate local knowledge which would be necessary in dealing with those presidencies as Lieutenant-Governorships. It is, however, undeniable that of late years there has been manifested by one of those minor governments, a spirit of resistance toward's imperial control and superintendence in matters of Finance, War and Foreign Politics which has been productive of ill effects, is intolerable, and ought to be at once summarily extinguished. This and the proposed redistribution of territory—creating new Lieutenant-Governorships at this end and in Central India—will probably comprehend all that will be done.

THE SEARCH FOR WRECKS AT THE SOONDERBUNS.

WE are sorry to hear (says the *Englishman*, of Nov. 1,) that the s. s. Pilot returned on Sunday evening from her trip in search of the Thunder, unsuccessful. The steamer went as far as Kedgeree Island to the eastward, past the place where the Thunder was last seen, but no traces of her could be seen from the Pilot, and it considered too dangerous to attempt a search in the owing to the chopping sea that was still running fects. The attempt appears to have been made o early in the season, as the waters of the Bay t calmed down after the monsoon. We hear another attempt to discover the wreck will soon de by her persevering owners.

If, however, trip has been unsuccessful so far as discovering the under is concerned, it has proved successful in another way. The wreck of the steamer Interloper, lost about six ago, was discovered to the south of Saugor Island more than one mile from where she was reported at seen. This fact is a severe reflection on the efficiency of the search lately made, or pretended to be made, by the Marine Department. We hear also that the estate of the refuge houses is even worse than that reported by the department under whose charge they are supposed to be.

The more we hear of the sea face of the Soonderbuns the more culpable does the carelessness of the Marine Department in everything connected with the saving of life on that part of the coast appear. As the season for investigation is now approaching, we are sure that the Government will at once take steps to have a thorough search made, the refuge houses restored, and the previous neglect brought home to those whose duty it was to have, at any rate, made a report on the deficiencies of the present arrangements.

THE MONARCH.

ONE curious lesson has been taught by the cruise of the Admiralty fleet. In the gale which it encountered in the Bay of Biscay on the 30th September, the Monarch was so steady, in comparison with the other iron-clad which rolled more or less helplessly, that, as Captain Sir James Elphinstone put it, in his speech to his constituents at Portsmouth, "if the Monarch had been an enemy, she could with ease have destroyed the whole British fleet, receiving herself hardly a shot in return." The Monarch is a turret ship, but not built by Captain Coles, and is indeed in some respects a contradiction, or as he said, "a caricature" of his turret theory.—*Pioneer*

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

A VERY grand wedding of two of the Duke of Abercorn's daughters, who were bridesemaids of the Princess of Wales, is to take place on the 4th November at Westminster Abbey. The ladies are the Lady Maria and the Lady Alberta Hamilton; the former being engaged to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the latter to the eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Blandford; so that there is quite a confluence of Ducal families. Lord Wriothesley Russell, representing the noble house of Bedford, the uncle of the two young ladies, is to read the service, which is to be a full choral one, and the Duke of Abercorn gives a grand breakfast after. The two ladies are the only ladies of all the Princess of Wales' bridesemaids left unmarried.—*London Letter.*

FLORA MACDONALD.

AN autobiography of Flora Macdonald, who rescued Charles Edward the Pretender in 1745, is announced as about to be published. The lady—whose hand sturdy Dr. Johnson kissed in 1773 when he made his remarkable visit to the Hebrides—was only twenty-four when she rescued the Prince, and was at that time Mrs. Kingsburgh, having married a Highlander of that name: in 1774 she went with her husband to America, and encountered many vicissitudes—shipwreck, capture by pirates, &c., but returned to die at home at the ripe age of 68 in 1790. Such a life will have some charms to the most casual reader, and if moderately well edited, will have many to the Scotch, among whom she has always been regarded, and very properly, as an especial heroine.—*London Letter.*

THE GERMAN NAVY.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the establishment of a North German naval station in the Indian Ocean. The corvettes of the North German fleet in those waters are to be formed into a naval squadron, with the addition of a number of gunboats to protect trading vessels against pirates. A steam gunboat of the first class, the *Meteor*, and a North German corvette, are also to be sent to the West Indies, in view of the Cuban insurrection and possible complications between the United States and Spain. At the opening of the Suez Canal the navy of North Germany will be represented by two corvettes and an aviso. These vessels, says the *Zeitung fur Nord-Deutschland*, will produce a very different impression from that created on the Italian coast by the Prussian war ship *Loreley*, which, when it was sent to the Mediterranean during the Garibaldian expedition in 1861, was christened by the Neapolitan sailors "the little ship with the big flag."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SUNDAY IN FRANCE.

FOR some time past there has been an agitation in France to obtain the Sunday holiday for shopboys, workmen, and mechanics. The movement has been warmly seconded by the clerical papers, who assert, perhaps too confidently, that the shopboys and workmen are clamouring for their holiday chiefly with a view to attending mass. The first practical step in the agitation has just been taken by the compositors of Havre, who have drawn up a joint declaration announcing their intention of working no more on Sundays after the end of the present month; so that from November next the Havre journals will only appear six times a week. As it would be impossible for any Frenchmen to draw up a declaration without giving way to a little impressive writing, the compositors have taken care to state that "work on the seventh day is admitted to be anti-social in its essence, and opposed to the constant aspirations of man towards liberty." The editor of the principal local paper is no less eloquent, for in commenting upon the resolution he adds, that he approves it "because it is based on democratic principles, and because he is convinced that the compositors will devote their day of rest to amusements purely instructive and moralizing." It should be mentioned that the general opinion in France is adverse to the Sunday holiday. A Parisian journalist remarks, with a philosophy very French, that if everybody wants to stop work on Sundays the theatres and cafés must close, the trains and cabs cease running, and the restaurateurs put up their shutters, the result of which will be that the holiday will no longer be worth having. He suggests what he takes to be the more practical course, that employers should give their workmen, turn by turn one day's rest in the week, the workmen to choose their day themselves. It is not unlikely that some general measure of the kind will be adopted soon, for if the compositors of Paris were to imitate their Havre brethren the event would be treated as a calamity. At present French papers appear every day in the year but four—New year's day, the 15th of August, Easter-Sunday, and Whit-Sunday.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RIBBONISM.

SOME years ago, in the immediate neighbourhood of one of Mr. Stuart Trench's battle-fields, a gentleman had a fancy to try Lothian farming. He imported a Scotch bailiff, ploughman, and other Scotch abominations. The neighbourhood was notoriously Ribbon, and several murders in the highest style of agrarian art had spotted the district. The experimental proprietor was, however, of an "ould stock," free from Cromwell and other Saxon taint, and he was suffered for a while to import as much "improvement" as he liked, with the latent hope that his high farming might prove ruinous and the alien intruders turn out rogues. But months accumulated to years, and these prophecies were not fulfilled; so one summer day three ominous signs were cut in the bark of a tree at the gate of the innovator's demesne. A gun, a coffin, and trestles for it were the warning of the Irish Vehm gericht. Passers-by glanced at it anxiously, but furtively. There was constraint in the manner of the labourers. The Scotchmen talked of their duty to their families; there was a very pretty case of Ribbonism that gained in importance with every hour. The landlord, not wishing to show off either as hero or martyr, walked down to the tree to judge for himself of the

AN EXCURSION TO LA GRANDE MARQUE.

HAVING had the good fortune to be included with other Englishmen in an invitation to visit the Cognac district, and to inspect the stores of La Grande Marque, I think it will not be devoid of interest to your readers to record in a rough sketch this instructive tour and the interesting matter which my companions and myself witnessed on our way. The trip commenced under the most favourable auspices. We left Charing Cross at 7·30 a.m., and crossed the Channel under a glorious summer sun, and over a sea whose calmness enabled our light-hearted party to land at Calais without suffering from the usual horrors attendant on the passage. After spending two days in Paris, under the auspices of a French gentleman, who arranged everything for our comfort and amusement, our party on Tuesday evening arrived at Angoulême, the capital of Charente. A ride by rail of 400 miles, although through the lovely scenery of the west of France might be deemed a sufficient excuse for a tub and to bed. The tub we had, but immediate rest was not in the programme; for our friend, M. V. Jouannet, the manager of La Grande Marque, had ordered a princely repast for us at the Hotel du Cheval Blanc, which hotel I unreservedly commend to any English traveller desirous of cleanliness, good beds, good attendance, and good food. The next day we were in the town of Cognac, which, in proportion to its size and population, is considered the richest in the world.

The country of Charente is one of the most interesting in France, and one of the richest, owing to its production of a brandy, which, the finest in the world, is distilled from the wine grown in the Cognac district, and represents one of the most important sources of the public wealth of France. England produces iron and coal, America grows cotton, China cultivates tea, other countries yield sugar, coffee, pepper, indigo, &c.; but only the Cognac district produces Cognac brandy, a production that is welcomed throughout the whole world, on account of the special qualities it possesses. These qualities all traders of high standing are anxious to preserve in that native purity which has given Cognac such a universal reputation. They reasonably wish to deliver, at home and abroad, the distilled produce of the grapes of the Champagne, Borderies, or Bois districts, in its unadulterated form, and they regard as a forger any merchant who dares to mix with the brandy of the Charente district spurious spirit or even spirit made from wine grown out of the area of the cognac brandy production. Every one must approve this praiseworthy feeling on the part of the cognac trade. Spirits from any part of the world, whatever may be their origin, are unable to compete with brandy of the cognac district. Edition of bouquet of cognac is the most important the county county of Charente as regards the true cognac. The wine into brandy, especially in that part less than 600 known as the champagne district cultivated being average crop of the cognac district of 150,000,000 gallons per acre, and the vessels 150,000 puncheons 250,000 acres, it yields a stage. I must confess, that lons which, when distilled this side of the channel, I of brandy as the year day when I was introduced to like most other party, that the distillation of brandy thought, up to by the trade, and that large firms were the growing holders of large farms. I was, therewas perfect little surprised on learning that the brandy necessary are no more farmers than our English farmers are cultivators of hops and barley. No large farms, indeed, are to be met with in the county of Charente. I was informed, on good authority, that in the cognac district, where immense fortunes have been made in the brandy trade, there are only five proprietors who hold seventy-five acres of vineyards, not ten landowners possessing forty acres, while holders of twelve acres do not exceed thirty in number. So that the brandy trade, in which so much is made of brands, differs in this respect from the corn trade, where every farmer brings his load to the market, and many varieties of wheat make up a single cargo of grain, the value of which as a whole is according to the proportion of first quality which it contains. Just the same thing happens in Charente, where every peasant proprietor comes once a week on market-day to Cognac, with a sample of the brandy he intends to sell. The trade buy in that way an enormous number of small parcels, and firms who hold in stock 500,000 or 600,000 gallons can only accumulate this quantity by purchasing from 4,000 or 5,000 hands. The quality of the brandy sold in our market and elsewhere depends upon the care taken by the Cognac trade in buying nothing but the produce of Grande Champagne, Petite Champagne, Borderies, or Bois, and upon the skill displayed in the process of blending, the superiority remaining with that description with which the largest proportion of champagne has been amalgamated. We had all seen the London Docks, but we had never heard of such a thing as 25,000 hogsheads of brandy in one store. I therefore leave your readers to imagine our impressions when we were introduced into the store of La Grande Marque, which covers no less than two acres of ground filled up with casks stowed away in such piles that in many instances they reach a height of fifteen feet from the floor. Being invited to climb to the top of one of these piles, it was a wonderful sight for us to see around us the immense quantity of 1,500,000 gallons of brandy. We were told that the sixteen companies who consented to insure that immense building and its contents for a sum of £400,000 have compelled the manager of La Grande Marque to establish a system of constant watchmen. I cannot help thinking that if our English insurance companies were to impose such conditions upon their customers, especially those engaged in the more dangerous trades, fires at home would be neither so numerous nor so disastrous. Our sojourn in Cognac was altogether thoroughly instructive. It was certainly a new thing for us to learn that the trade was quite a distinct body from the growers, the latter producing, the former blending and selling; but we were indebted to the kind attention of the manager of La Grande Marque for the pleasure of witnessing the process of blending, which I beg to describe summarily. Brandy in its natural state, that is, as it is bought from the peasants in innumerable parcels of from one to twenty hogsheads, and with a strength of from ten to fifteen degrees over-proof, lies stored in the warehouse I have alluded to. These parcels represent as many qualities as the number of the fields in which they were grown, and although divided by the four divisions of Grande and Petite Champagne, Borderies, and Bois, great care is taken to keep a sample of every parcel, as two Champagne peasants dwelling in the same district may produce brandy of a different character, although equal in price. This explains why the sample room is a catalogue of the store. The great secret of the Cognac trade is the science of blending, for without it, as no two vintages give the same result, it would be impossible to insure a uniformity of supply. It is not without intention that I speak of blending as a science. The liquids of different growths when vatted are twice raised by powerful pumps to the top of the building and then descend slowly through a series of filters, are again elevated and either poured into the casks or directed towards the bottling-room where the operations of bottling, corking, capsuling, labelling, enveloping, packing, branding, and forwarding, occupy less time than I have taken to mention them. I shall not, at least in this letter, describe the interesting process of distilling brandy from wine by the 10,000 families who, in Charente, cultivate the vine producing the brandy of Cognac on an area of 250,000 acres. This operation will be the subject of a subsequent letter. I cannot, however, close the present one without mentioning that on our departure from Cognac we could not resist the desire of visiting Bordeaux, although our hearts, in spite of the precious increase of our stock of professional knowledge, were attracted to home and London. Bordeaux is a wonderful city—a diminutive Paris with the advantage of a broad river as wide as the Thames and lying beneath the finest sky in the world. There all is grand—streets, buildings, ships, bridges, stores, and promenades, and I can assert that the markets are equal in cleanliness and in their general appointments to any in the world. Forty-eight hours after our departure from Bordeaux we arrived in London, certainly fatigued but having acquired some valuable knowledge, the fruit of a most successful excursion. —*Sunday Times.*

STUMBLING ON THE TRUTH.—An auctioneer, in a recent handbill, advertises for sale a large quantity of oil paintings "by some of the ancient masters of the day."

THE letters on the Land Question in Ireland are said to be written by Mr. O'Connor Morris, an Irish Barrister, and an occasional contributor of leaders to the *Times*.

MR. TALLACK writes to a London contemporary to explain that although capital punishment is still inflicted in Russia for rebellion and treasonable offences, it has been abolished for all crimes, including murder, tried by the ordinary criminal courts.

IT is stated that the Editor of a paper at Port Huron (Michi an) spelled to Mr. Carlyle for his autograph and received the following laconic reply:—"Here is myautograph. Much good may it do you. T.Carlyle,Chelsea, June 23, 1869."

STUFFY, THE ACTOR.—A gentleman called one even ng to see Stuffy, the comedian, at the stage-door of the theatre at which the actor was engaged Stuffy not being in the theatre, the gentleman—to whom the actor's person was unknown—resolved to wait. Presently the actor came in, drenched with rain, which was falling heavily. "Pray, sir," said the gentleman, "are you Stuffy?" "Egad," was the reply, "I rather thing I'm *dripping*."

A SINGULAR case of witchcraft has been brought before the Stonehouse magistrates. The defendant was Ann Bond, a herbalist, and she was charged with obtaining £1 by means of imposture. She had been "consulted" by a woman suffering from a bad leg, and, having arranged a pack of cards, said her patient was ill-wished; her face would be drawn down to her toes, and she would die at the age of thirty-seven. She then gave her a small bag to protect her from her enemies, and received £1 for the same—her "usual price" being £1 5s. Prisoner was remanded. As "the white witch" she had previously undergone three months' imprisonment.

WHAT ROUGE IS MADE FROM.—It must be a pleasant reflection to a faded belle, when colouring up her faded cheeks, that the colouring matter which she is applying is obtained from the body of a species of lice. The name of this insect is the coccus. It lives and thrives on a species of cactus, common in different parts of Mexico; and the colour ng matt r is obtained by digesting the insects in ether and dissolving the residue in water, to which acetate of lead is added to precipitate the colouring matter. It then undergoes sundry manipulations and comes forth a fine lake, which, after having been extensively adulterated with p notoous salts and vermilion, is used for painting haggard faces, dyeing, colouring, painting, and in confectionery.—*Scientific American.*

THE schoolmaster has not yet arrived at Waterford it is pretty clear. At the last weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians the following visitor's report was presented:—

"I visited the House Asspitles mal and femal wardes and Found them Ser pis clane. I Asked Patients if they Had anny Complaintes and they All said no. Also the lards are well Cared. I also suggest that Sixty Four Guardians Be Called to pay up the Rate and Get us Out of Debt, or to have them Pasted in Board some:—

"Dated 8th Sept. 1869. "WALTER HALLY."

The morality of the district would seem to be on a par with its scholarship, as, at the same meeting, a woman, upwards of 50 years of age, was admitted to the union with her *fifth illegitimate* child.—*Globe.*

THE QUAKERS.

(*Westminster Review* for October.)

HAVING entered somewhat at length into the consideration of the church constitution and the religious tenets of the Society of Friends, we have but little space left for the third branch of our subject, its social life. There will be the less occasion, however, to dwell upon this aspect of Quakerism, as it is that which presents itself most conspicuously to the casual observer. A comparison has frequently been drawn between the Quakers and the Freemasons, and the resemblance holds good in so far as both bodies are united together by a bond of brotherhood invisible to the outside world. Birthright membership, and the careful registration of the members of all the various Monthly Meetings, together with the uniting effect of the common membership of all in the great annual gathering the Yearly Meeting, and the prevalence of intermarriages within the Society, are the connecting links of this comparatively small body, scattered through almost every town of importance in the United Kingdom. The peculiarities also of dress and language by which members of the body recognised each other in a casual meeting, must also have assisted in perpetuating this fraternal feeling. It is not without some feelings of regret, that we see the well known garb gradually disappearing from our streets—the attire which seemed the very impersonation of a quiet devout piety, not over-exert ve, and combined with a calm assurance that godliness is profitable for this world as well as for that which is to come. What effect the disuse of the peculiar costume will have in disintegrating the Society will remain to be seen; at all events it will further the opportunity for testing whether Quakerism eighteenth possesses any substantial *raison d'être* in the among the

There is reason to believe that during however, about century education was very much ne in Yorkshire, by Society of Friends; the foundation of a new era, the year 1779, of Ackworth tion provided at this Dr. Fothergill, was the marked influence on the last The sound and thorough ; and the fact that it numestablishment has had scholars such names as the two generations of Bright and the late Mr. James Wilbers among its ities, Professor W. A. Miller in Right Hon. Jr. William Howitt in literature, is in son, M. Bient evidence that the high reputation science by Ackworth School is not undeserved. There itself also several other schools in various parts of the country to which the children of those parents who cannot afford to defray the expenses of their education are sent at the cost of the meetings to which they belong, and where a training is provided calculated to fit them for a commercial or agricultural life; as well as many private schools of very high standing.

The interest taken by Friends as a body in all benevolent and philanthropic movements, is a matter of notoriety. In none has it been more conspicuous than in the amelioration of the treatment of the insane; and the medical profession, as well as the public at large, will long owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Fothergill and Dr. Tuke for their laborious and patient researches into this interesting subject, and the clear judgment and Christian views which they brought to bear upon their investigations. The "Retreat" at York has long been confessedly one of the best conducted asylums for the insane in the country. The number of patients whom the Society furnishes to this institution is proportionally very large; and it would be interesting to ascertain whether this results from an actual larger prevalence of insanity among Friends than exists in the nation at large, or simply from the greater amount of care taken to repress the disorder in its early stages. The fact that the larger proportion of Quakers belong to the middle class and are in affluent or moderately comfortable circumstances, the comparative absence of those prolific sources of insanity, the vices of intemperance and gambling, and the virtual prohibition of the marriage of first cousins, would naturally tend to reduce the amount far below the average proportion. On the other hand, there are those who believe that the extent to which many Quakers have become addicted to the absorbing pursuit of money-getting, the absence of the light and healthy recreations of music and dancing, the fostering of habits of introverted silence and self-examination, and the extent to which (although first cousins cannot be married at their meetinghouses), many of their leading families have intermarried for several generations, have been fertile sources of mental disease. Intermarriages among the same families must always be frequent in a small community, but marriages marriage-connections with those outside the body; but if these are productive of insanity, we would expect to find it prevail to a much larger extent among the Jews, who intermarry to a greater extent and are more rigidly exclusive in their connexions, than the Quakers. If, again, the absence of amusement is productive of these results, the amount of insanity must gradually diminish as the restrictions on music and singing are gradually becoming relaxed in this particular. There is a question that a very large proportion of the Quaker patients in the "Retreat" present examples of the form of mental disease known as religious hypochondria.

Friends have always been advocates and practisers of Temperance. Even before the days of modern teetotalism, John Woolman and Thomas Shillitoe were eloquent in denouncing the drinking customs of the nation. In the United States, where extreme views are much more prevalent than with us, an entire abstinence from all intoxicating beverages is considered indispensable to the character of a "consistent Friend," and is even introduced into the provisions of the discipline. In the London Yearly Meeting, however, attempts which have from time to time been made to commit the Society to an expression of its adhesion to the doctrine of total abstinence as the only safe standing ground for those who would practically testify against the stemming the tide of intemperance, have hitherto failed, there being a strong party who maintain that temperance and moderation are the only virtues in matters relating to meat and drink which a Christian Church is entitled to recognise.

We do not profess to probe the future. While Quakerism has been gradually losing some of its distinctive marks, on other points the world has slowly adopted the views of the Friends. Not only during its early days, but even in the darkest period of its mediæval apostacy, the Society of Friends upheld views and practices which have since become those of the civilized world. They have always been the foremost champions of such social and philanthropic reforms as the acknowledgment of the perfect equality of all creeds in the eye of the State, and of the equal right of all races and conditions of men to the enjoyment of liberty, and the protection of the laws; of the unscriptturalness of all priesterafi, and of the dependence of the Church on the State; of the uselessness of a code of laws of Draconian severity in repressing crime; and of the injurious effects of the multiplication of civil oaths. So in religious opinions, the doctrines of the Universality of Divine Grace, and of the Indwelling Word, are no longer the peculiar possession of the Quakers, but are shared by a large and growing section of the Christian Church in all sects and denominations. Whether, therefore, it may still be needed that a small and exclusive sect should continue to be separated for the purpose of perpetuating its testimony to these doctrines, is a subject well open to doubt. It may be that the chief danger to be apprehended by the Church at the present time is in another direction, from the gradual progress of Ritualism and Roman Catholic dogma, and that the Society of Friends is not so faithbasis of an appeal to the reason as the ultimate arbiter of their authenticity. Should this movement continue to progress as it has done during the last ten years, not only in Quakerism but in other Protestant sects, it must ultimately lead to the conviction that true religion and morality are altogether independent of creed; that, in truth, the creeds of the Churches have stood more in the way of the spread of true morality than anything else whatever. If the Church were to spend her strength in practically inculcating the high morality taught in the New Testament, rather than in insisting on trinity in abstruse doctrinal points which have no bearing on the outward life, would be the need of sects? In so far as Fox and Quakers attempted to "draw men out of and to bring together all who were united in the for a holy life, Quakerism had in it the seeds ty; in so far as modern Quakerism has into a schism of the Christian Church, incu of the tain doctrines as necessary to salvation, sorbed with the other sects into the Future"—"a union of those who lo man in which he is said to be like to cious creed whatnoblest, and who delicate themselv ange in the constitu- this—a Catholic union, with no ever." But great must be the reaction from the "evangelical" and it can lay any claim to be re- the present time, b Catholic body. garded as a true Mr. F. W. Newman.

RIDING FOR HEALTH.

"You want to do as I do? Would be quite satisfied if you might make such a meal as you saw me eat at the Ropers?" repeated my doctor, at my next visit with an irritatingly healthy smile (I had suggested that, aspiration, he being a tremendous diner); "my dear sir, I allow nothing to interfere with my exercise. Two hours everyday on horseback, one hundred and twenty minutes good jolting on my cob, be my inclination, or my engagements, or the weather what they will, keeps me right." Horse-exercise, in brief, was the only thing for me.

Horse-exercise, quotha! How was I to do it? When was I to begin? To ride for health, to undergo a prescribed number of jogs and shakes in public for the sake of my private weal, to mount outside a prancing beast three or four days a week with a profound uncertainty as to the time and manner of my coming off again—the mere notion took my breath away! I determined to make cautious inquiries among men who rode. They were not all born to the purple, I said to myself, encouragingly. Some must have taken to equestrian display comparatively late in life; who knows but they were ordered it as I have been, and have suffered and surmounted the qualms which make me dizzy? A flood of light followed, for I was taken in hand by friends who knew exactly what was good for me, who had been through the same thing themselves, and who generously permitted me to profit by their experience. They all had horses to sell or to recommend. Not common steads, look you, but quadrupeds of peculiar action and special powers, created by Providence and trained by man for the one end of stimulating their rider's liver. They were high-bred, but not too high. They combined the symmetry of the racer with the bone and muscle of the animals shown at country fairs adorned with plaited ribbons and led by a stout rope. A "bishop's eob" was the thing for my weight, "broad in the back, stout in the pins, but with plenty of 'go' in him across country," and he might be had (as a favour) for ninety pounds. Then there were useful roadsters, stout geldings, quiet hacks, strong mares, ponies, all full of promise, as well as venerable scarecrows which had done great service in their time, and for whom a kind master (and hospitable were to be found) things would. I was expected to buy them all, and seriously offended more than one friend by not jumping with avidity at what he proposed. I had changed my mind, I pleaded. I must have ridinglessons before I fixed upon a steed; I must convince myself that I had what they called "a seat" before I bought anything alive to sit upon.

Corporal Bump of the Knightsbridge barracks received me with open arms. Lessons, one guinea for six lessons, horses found, and the time and attention of the corporal, or of one of his most trusted subordinates placed at the disposal of pupils. How long did a lesson last? Well, half an hour was about as long as a gentleman (slowly and critically) "who wasn't used to riding at all (depreciatory glances at my legs, figure, and girth, implying plainly that the common run of the corporal's pupils were so many Francoms, who only came to the barracks to saddle and bridle their own horses) to keep such a gentleman cou'd stand without bein' what you might call stiff." Were the horses quiet? As lambs. Should I be able to go out alone after six lessons? Well, that depended a good deal upon how I got on; but it was the corporal's conviction, from what he saw of me (a steady gaze all over and round my figure again, but with signs of approval this time, as if first impressions were rejected as hasty)—from what he saw of me, "that a matter of twelve visits would make me caper up and down the Row with the best on 'em."

I was naturally gratified at this splendid vision, and began the labour which is to realise it, there and then. We are in a barn-like structure opposite that portion of the Hyde Park drive to which Mr. Layard granted a supplementary road for riding this summer. I am taught to mount, a mild and worn-looking animal, grey, as if from extreme age, being brought into the centre of the barn for that purpose. "Left foot there, sir, please, and I always see as your horses head is to your left—it prevents confusion as to the side you get up on. Now then, left foot being in the stirrup, a heasy swaying of the body, first putting the bridle through the fingers of the left hand, and a grasping the hanimal's mane with the right, then a heasy swaying upwards, bringing the right leg quickly round as you come hup, and you fall naturally into your seat. Perfect of having your centre of gravity in the hanimal. Now, moves you have him in cheek; object of right hand fast in his mane is that it gives you purchase and assists you in getting up. Now, then, let's see you without sterrups—sterrups, mind you, ain't nateral things with orses, and every one should be able to do without them. Now, then" (in a voice to thunder the horse), "Walk!" I am on my way round before I know it, and it reminds me of the camel-ride I once had for twopence when visiting the travelling menagerie from school. I hear "Trot!" on other days, and "Canter!" later, the stentorian tones in which both are said being obeyed with embarrassing quickness by the drilled steed; but though both are terrifying, the first walk round remains fixed on my memory. I hope meekly that my knees will not be frightened, and give up the incurabling habits by the horror this walk inspires. I am on all sides of the horse at once, my knees come up, my head is on his head, my arms are round his neck, my body wriggles as if I were an uneasy-conscienced snake. The sawdust floor bobs up and down as if it were at sea, and the rough walls seem to close in as if we were in the terrible compressible prison-house and tomb described by Edgar Poe. But I persevere and have more lessons. I must have them stomached, as it was quite against my tutor's favourite principle of protesting against the attitude assumed on horseback by another stout pupil and myself; and the position of elbows (I always seemed trying to scratch my head with the back of mine), the grip of knees, the pointing of toes—"drop a bullet from a rider's hear, and it ought to catch the hend of his boot, plumb!"—the holding of bridles, the mounting and dismounting, the stopping of runaways, were all drummed into me by degrees. I took the deepest interest in the last accomplishment, and I confess to being run away with whenever I was alone, and devoted two lessons to acquiring the art of "giving him his head at first, and then pulling the bit backards and forards like a saw;" and parted with my friend the corporal certificated as "only wanting a little practice to ride first-rate!"

My horse bought, and a livery-stable chosen, I became a Frankenstein in the possession of a monster. Nominally his owner, I was actually his slave. He was the destined avenger of my sins. He haunted me at unreasonable hours. He was brought to the door with relentless punctuality whenever my work made his presence an intrusion and a reproach; and he was tired or ill when I could have used him profitably. He was always taking balls, or developing strains, or requiring embrocations. His pasterns, his fetlocks, or what the groom called horribly his "whirlbones" and "coffin-joints," were out of order on an average three days a week.

The riding trousers, cut so tight to the leg, that I looked like a drab acrobat from the waist downward, and which, on the advice of another friend, I had been measured for at the famous Gammon's—an artist who constructs nothing else, and the walls of whose studio are adorned with sheaves of brown-paper trophies, showing the shape of a great variety of royal and noble legs, and each labelled "Tudor," or "Plantagenet," or "Montmorency," in black characters, and with the thick upstroke Lord Palmerston desiderated for the Civil Service, and showing, mind you, how essential Gammon's cut in ridingtrousers is to people of blue blood—these nether garments became tortures by reason of my own engagements and my horse's capricious health. Whenever I put them on, something happened, requiring me to appear anomalously in the haunts of men.

This painful state of things could not last. So far from my liver succumbing, it became worse, and my spirits went down to zero. At last I plucked up courage, and sold my fatal steed for a fourth of his value, and felt as much lightened as Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress when his burden left him. After this I hired. Horse-exercise was still said to be essential, and I hired. It cost me money, and it gave me pain. I suppose no man ever acquired such a curious experience of equine eccentricity in a short time. Brutes, which carried every one else "as if they were in their cradles," according to the job-master, always jibbed, or reared, or shied, or bolted, or kicked, when I was on their backs. I have been knelt down within Oxford-street; I have anabled sideways up the Strand; I have been the unwilling terror of the Park; I was the scorn of cabmen, and the delight of roughs—and still I rode. I was the wild huntsman of the German story, only, instead of being chased by a spectre, I was hunted down by a liver. Now and again I had gleams of enjoyment, sweet but transient, when I was taken charge of by equestrian friends, who gave me a quiet mount, and took me with them; but the rule was solitary wretchedness and abject terror.

I was on the point of saying with the Northern farmer, "Gin ot mon doy, ot mundoy;" but this state of horror must not, shall not, last, for I'll give up the horse-torture at all risks—when the bicycle came to be talked of in England. Desperate men seek desperate remedies. I made inquiries as to the power of this fantastic machine: not as to how much could be got out of *it*—that every dealer and every expert were forward enough in telling me—but how much it would take out of *me*. Would it work my muscles, open my pores, stimulate my digestion, and defeat my liver? Might I, if I devoted myself to practice, hope at the end of a given term to substitute it for the dreadful horse

There were not many velocipede schools open in London when these hopes and doubts possessed me. I made my way to one I had read of in Old-street, St. Luke's; feeling that I was adventurous, if not impudent. For I had determined to try a mount, come what would. Anything is better than the hideous equine bondage I am groaning under, I soliloquised; and as what man has done man may do, why should not perseverance and assiduity enable me

* "Lectures on Prayer." By J. C. Sewell, Kitto. 1869.

LES ADIEUX.

[*From "Fun."*]

WE met—heigh ho!
A year ago:
To see was to love you.
At least I know
I told you so,
And many more before you.

I bade you speak—
Your blushing cheek
Referred me to your mother:
Yet, fatal freak,
Within a week
You thirled with another.

My hopes were bright,
My cares were light,
No Fate our loves could sever:
And now to-night
I have to write
"Adieu, adieu forever!"

But now, my pet,
I'm not as yet
Completely broken-hearted:
I do regret
That we have met,
But not that we have parted.

A WIFE WITH A WILL OF HER OWN.

[*From "Fun."*]

LONG ago (in the days of my bachelor life)
When I suffered few sorrows or cares,
I became a young Coelebs in search of a wife
With a turn for domestic affairs.
People told me that women were thoughtless and weak
And unfit to be trusted alone;
So I made my my mind that my treasure I'd seek
Was a wife with a will of her own.

For decision and firmness I hunted about,
Among spinsters of every degree;
Till I singled a strong-minded ladylove out
As exactly the treasure for me.
I prepar-d for refusal but got the reverse,
And felt proud as a king on his throne.
When I found myself married for better or worse
To a wife with a will of her own.

But the honeymoon scarcely was over and past,
When I slowly began to suspect
That I'd made my decision a little too fast,
Without taking my time to reflect.
I was bullied and snubb-d till I said with a sigh,
"How I wish I could only have known
What it is to be bound, till you happen to die,
To a wife with a will of her own!"

I'm dull as an owl and as meek as a mouse,
While my wife has her will and her way;
Of an evening I cannot stir out of the house,
Though I'm awfully fond of the play.
There's a moral, no doubt, in our cat and dog life;
And that moral I've carefully shown:
You should never lookout, if in want of a wife,
For a wife with a will of her own!

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist." "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

THE LATEST "SCIE."

OUR neighbours the French, the wittiest people in the universe, often bear witness to Napoleon's proverb, "Il n'y a rien de si bete qu'un homme d'esprit." Every now and then the Parisians get hold of a word or a phrase, which they convert into what they term "une scie," presumably because they saw each other's ears with it until it becomes a torture. A few years ago it was the cry "Et ta sœur?" which obtained the same vogue as the humourous English query, "Who stole the donkey?" Next came the exclamation, "Oh Lambert!" which was one morning forbidden by the police, who fancied they could detect a treasonable allusion in it. Nothing daunted, however, the Parisians soon after took up with the cry "As tu vu Badinguet?" and then with the catch phrase, "Vlan! encore un carreau de cassé!" which was introduced with idiotic persistency into every possible form of conversation. The last new *scie* has been raging for about ten days, and consists in the question, "Irez-vous voir le kalig?" which is the more provoking as not one person out of a hundred knows what the "kalig" is. For the instruction of Englishmen who may be greeted by their French friends with the mystifying inquiry, it may be a kindness to explain that the kalig is a dyke erected to hold in the waters of the Nile until they have risen high enough to flood the plains of the Delta. The annual cutting of the kalig is the occasion of great festivities among the Egyptians; and as this ceremony will take place in a few days' time, the question, "Irez-vous voir le kalig?" may be associated with the Empress's voyage, and be interpreted to mean simply, "Are you going to Egypt?"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SCENE AT THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

A SCENE of considerable disorder has enlivened the proceedings of the Social Science Congress. In the Health Department there was a debate on the propriety of extending the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act to the civil population. A paper was read showing how well the Act had worked in one garrison town at least—reducing the most shocking of all diseases amongst the soldiers there from 44 per cent. to 13 per cent.; and it is known that everywhere else within the scope of the Act it has done similar good. Also it is known that women who propagate the disorder have not only the benefit of restoration to health, but are often restored also to more honest ways of life. After this paper was read and Mr. Berkeley Hill, in another paper, had urged by facts and arguments the propriety of extending State interference to suppress the plague, a certain Dr. Charles Bell Taylor rose in opposition to the proposal. He contended, we are told, that "it would sacrifice the liberty of the subject, that it would place decent women at the mercy of police spies, that it would be cruelly tyrannical to the fallen women who would become habitually under its provisions, that it would be entirely useless"—why?—"because the most dangerous and insidious forms of the disease frequently escape detection;" which is true of all doctoring and a considerable variety of diseases. And after this philosopher sat down this is what occurred, according to the *Times'* reporter:—

"There then followed a scene of great confusion and disorder. A large number of persons, many of them apparently clergymen, had come to the meeting for the express purpose of protesting against the Act. In debate the advocates of both sides waxed warm, and the enthusiasm of those who fancied they saw in physical disease a Divine judgment against moral transgression was obviously much in the ascendant over the calmer views of more reasonable men. Excited gentlemen in white cravats surged tumultuously over the benches, vociferated, half a dozen at once, set the chairman to rights about the ruling on points of order, and loudly applauded whatever seemed to tell in favour of their views. At length, after a time probably without parallel in the history of science congresses, and after resolutions and amendments had been put and stormed over, a resolution in opposition to the extension of the Act was carried by about two to one in a meeting of rather more than 100."

Will anybody say after such an odious and humiliating scene of folly that the Church is in no danger? Unconsciously, these excited gentlemen in white cravats were pleading for their own existence. They, and such as they, are diseases in the Church; they are propagated by its spiritual vices; and they are as much appointed as other evil growths to destroy the system they vitiate. That is, if they are let alone.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

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Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

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